

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

Publication Office:
734 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1906, at
the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Telephone Main 5500. (Private Branch Exchange.)

Subscription Rates by Carrier or Mail.
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....20 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.00 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous
contributions, and no communications to
the editor will be printed except under the
name of the writer.

Manuscripts offered for publication will
be returned if unavailable, but stamps
should be sent with the manuscript for
that purpose.

All communications intended for this
newspaper, whether for the daily or the
Sunday issue, should be addressed to
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Representative, SMITH-WILBERDING
SPECIAL AGENT, Tribune Building.
Chicago Representative, CHARLES A. BARNARD,
Boys Building.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1908.

Follow Up Gov. Hughes' Victory.

Gov. Hughes has obviously won a great
moral victory in his contest with the
metropolitan race tracks, and it now ap-
pears certain that track gambling will be
abolished very soon in the metropoli-
tan district. What he has done, the gov-
ernor has accomplished by the simplest
means. He has brought the pressure of
the better sentiment of the people to bear
upon a hostile legislature. The members
cannot afford, as they well know, to af-
front this sentiment, and so they have
reluctantly lined up behind the governor.
Nor can the Congress of the United
States afford to ignore the public opinion
of this community, and of the country at
large, that condemns race-track gam-
bling.

It is silly to argue that no one wants
race-track gambling abolished but a few
cranks. Does anybody suppose that the
agitation of a few cranks could have
brought about the remarkable triumph
just achieved by Gov. Hughes over the
New York legislature? It is because the
great majority of the voters want racing
freed from the moral contamination of
gambling, and the community protected
from the pollution of bookmaking, that
the legislature was compelled to obey the
governor's recommendation.

The abolition of race-track gambling in
the metropolitan district means that, un-
less similar action is taken here, the
whole Eastern contingent of race-track
followers will find the Benning track
their only source of amusement between
New York and New Orleans. In Louisi-
ana, reform forces are at work, which
threaten to restrict greatly the privileges
heretofore enjoyed by race-track gam-
blers in the Southern city.

Defeated in New York and threatened
in New Orleans, the gamblers are likely
to make a strong last-ditch fight for the
preservation of what they call "sport" in
the District of Columbia. We may expect
that pressure of the most insidious
nature will be felt at the Capitol in an
effort to suppress, by the devious ways
so well understood in parliamentary
bodies, the legislation called for by re-
putable people hereabout. We believe that
such effort will wholly fail of its purpose.

The assurances given by various mem-
bers of the two District committees are
satisfactory in every respect, and we are
convinced that they will be faithful to
the better sentiment of the community
respecting the gambling evil.

Being considerably longer on brains
than money, our new Ambassador-to-be
to Germany is, not unexpectedly, having
something of an up-hill task getting his
job on straight.

The Indiana Tariff Idea.

Vice President Fairbanks is also a tariff
revisionist, but with a slight difference
which may operate to his advantage as
a Presidential candidate. He proposes to
repeal the tariff four or five months soon-
er than is proposed by Secretary Taft or
Speaker Cannon. He would take up the
question at a special session of Congress
to be called immediately after the Presi-
dential election, with a view to complet-
ing revision before March 4. If a Demo-
cratic President and a Democratic House
should happen to be chosen, this plan
would insure revision of the tariff by his
friends before their enemies could get a
chance at it. A Republican Senate could
be trusted thereafter with the sacred duty
of protecting the schedules from unholy
profratation.

An adroit scheme, which does credit
to the political sagacity of its promoter. We
know of nothing better except the revision
of those schedules which most need it
at the present session. Why not? Presi-
dent Roosevelt has recommended putting
wood pulp and print paper on the free
list. He has likewise suggested the re-
moval of the duty on art. Will anybody
have the hardihood to say that Congress
is not in possession of all the facts just-
ifying these two simple changes in the
tariff? Or will anybody affirm that there
is not sufficient information at hand to
enable Congress to act intelligently on the
little joker in the tariff which gives the
Standard Oil trust practically prohibitive
protection against the competition of for-
eign oils? H. E. Miles, chairman of the
tariff committee of the National Associa-
tion of Manufacturers, says the steel pro-
ducers are willing to accept a reduction
of the duties imposed on steel products,
for their own good and that of the Re-
publican party. As much as the steel in-
terests have in the most distasteful
schedules, what objection is there to re-
ducing them at the same dictation? We
know of nothing that would do more to
win public favor for the steel trust, or
that would more effectively enhance the
reputation of the Republican party, than
an immediate revision of the steel sched-
ule. There are only a few schedules in
our existing tariff, says Mr. Fairbanks,
that require revision. Then why not re-
vise them now?

As everybody knows, there are three
reasons why—Cannon, Payne, and Dal-
zell. These men constitute a majority of
the House, under its rules, and they have
said with emphasis that there shall be
no revision of the tariff at this session.
Perhaps they may say with equal empha-
sis that there will be no revision at the
next session, as Mr. Fairbanks proposes,
and their dictum will put a quietus on
the Indiana idea, too. But they have
promised that the House will take up
the tariff question, if they are in control

of it, at the session following, and that
settles the whole business. We must
take what we can get from our Con-
gressional trimmers.

Seventeen thousand depositors in a de-
fect Japanese bank have petitioned its
president to commit suicide. The Japs
are a courteous lot, to say the least of it.

Washington's Retail Trade.

Washington as a retail trade center is
steadily coming into natural pre-eminence.
Its merchants appeal to a cosmopolitan
clientele, to discriminating and varied
tastes, and to the exacting requirements
of people who want what they want when
they want it.

Not only as the Capital of a great
nation and a city of surpassing beauty
and charm, but as the ideal retail trad-
ing center, Washington is today the Paris
of America. Its rapid business strides for
the past decade have made it so, and its
growth and development in the next five
years, destined to enlarge its population
to 500,000, will give it undisputed
position in this respect.

Washingtonians do their shopping in
Washington now, and will continue to do
it here, because of the material ad-
vantage and profit in doing it here. They
shop at home, and will keep on shopping
at home, because Washington enterprise
and Washington progress have removed
every conceivable reason for shopping
anywhere else. It is a business propo-
sition this sort of a sound business
proposition that triumphs every time.

Washington not only meets and fills
the growing community's mercantile and
trading needs—meets and fills them ad-
mirably—but is attracting people from
the outside because of its paramount
shopping facilities. Instead of our people
being attracted to other cities to buy, the
people of other cities are being attracted
to Washington to buy. This is the cheer-
ful truth of the situation—a truth that
will be most abundantly demonstrated as
time goes on.

Washington has something to offer the
visiting shopper besides its splendid up-
to-date stores. It is a city worth seeing.
A visit to the Capital is educational. Here
a shopping tour becomes doubly profitable,
in that business and pleasure may be so
easily and so advantageously combined.

Now, watch the trend of things and you
will find all this true, or coming true.
He who does not believe it does not know
Washington—this twentieth century Wash-
ington. He is not the right kind of
Washingtonian.

The Washington Herald believes it, and
is here to prove it and to help make it
so. And that will be no small part of its
daily mission, as Washington will see.

One contesting Anti-Taft delegation from
the South will go to the Chicago conven-
tion twenty-three strong. Doubtless they
will be promptly ordered to "skidoo!"

Saving Money on Playgrounds.

Those members of the House Committee
on Appropriations responsible for reduc-
ing the allotment for the maintenance of
public playgrounds in this city from
\$5,000 to \$1,500 should have been present
at the dinner recently given by the Play-
grounds Association to Mrs. Humphry
Ward, the novelist, who paid a notable
tribute to the work being done by the
association. She especially commended
our organization and direction of play-
ground activities as beyond anything else
the sort in England. The Duchess of
Marborough said that the Playgrounds
Association was doing a superb service
to the country in insuring to its future
citizens fine physiques and alert minds.
President Roosevelt wrote, congratulat-
ing the Playgrounds Association on its
progress during the past year, and hoping
that its influence would be extended "until
there shall be no child in America with-
out the opportunity for wholesome and
happy play."

It is possible that government finances
are in such a dreadful state that the
United States of America cannot afford
to spend \$5,000 on playgrounds in the
National Capital?

If big wars were as potent a peace pre-
servative as big guns, President Castro
would hold the peace of the world in the
hollow of his hand—or the holler of his
mouth, whichever you choose.

Regars in Uniform.

A deplorable state of affairs is reported
as existing in the streets of Boston, and
it is proper that prompt action in the
matter should be taken by the Navy De-
partment and by Congress, as has been
suggested by Rear Admiral William Swift,
U. S. N., the commandant of the Boston
Navy Yard. At that place there is lo-
cated one of the several naval prisons
from which men who are serving court-
martial sentences are periodically released.

In all of these cases the prisoners are
released when they have served only one-
third of the period of confinement, and
most of them gain their freedom dressed
in the uniform of the service, which is
the only clothing they possess, and with-
out a cent of money. They are, in many
instances, indebted to the government, and
there is no fund from which these unfor-
tunate men may receive any money to
start them on their way. It appears that
these ex-prisoners have been in the habit
of waylaying enlisted men on their way
to and from the navy yard and robbing
them of money and of clothing—this ac-
cording to the report of Rear Admiral
Swift, who also says that these men
have been beginning in uniform about the
streets of the city. This has a tendency
to bring the uniform into disrepute, and
the naval authorities have already en-
countered sufficient difficulty in obtaining
a respectful attitude toward the uniform
under the most auspicious conditions.
The spectacle of a man dressed in naval
uniform soliciting alms in the streets of
a big city is enough to cause the naval
authorities much concern.

It is proposed that there shall be ap-
propriated a fund which will enable the
authorities at the naval prisons to issue
civilian clothing to discharged men and
give them transportation on the railroads
which will take them home, or, at least,
far enough away from the prisons so
they will not return to the neighborhood.
Altogether, it is a vexatious problem, be-
cause it is difficult to determine just how
far the government may go in helping
culprits of this class.

Generally speaking, however, they are
not of the same sort who find their way
to the penitentiaries, the naval prisoners
being men who have simply broken the
regulations in a serious way without com-
mitting what would be regarded in civil
jurisprudence as crimes against the com-
munity. At the same time, it is quite
evident that the navy should be protected
against the odium of seeing its uniform
worn by street mendicants and thieves, and

any protection against such a degradation
of the official apparel would appear to be
not only justified but absolutely necessary.

Even "Pete" has been put in cold
storage until "after the election."

A Foolish Suggestion.

Of all utterly silly and ill-advised sug-
gestions yet made to the Post-office De-
partment, surely the proposition that the
government issue "mourning stamps" for
the use of bereaved persons caps the
climax! We are not advised as to the
exact origin of the idea, nor is that im-
portant; but the authorities appear to be
giving it serious consideration, and that
is important!

We think the country can get along
very well without "mourning stamps"—
growsome things, as proposed, with a
black border around the edges! We hope
we shall never see one; we trust the inno-
vation will never be thrust upon a help-
less public. Grief for departed loved ones
is well; we should have small faith in
love, and goodness, and tenderness, and
all those things that go to make life
worth living were not grief a sentiment
imposed deep and secure in the hearts
of man and woman kind! A measure of
sincere sorrow is necessary to a full ap-
preciation of joy. But sorrow needs no
parade to give it emphasis; it needs no
herald to proclaim it to the world.

Let the Post-office Department quietly
but effectively asphyxiate this unwise
proposition. We do a good many foolish
things in this country, but there is no
sufficient reason why we should go as
far as this misguided ill-meaning
"mourning stamp" advocate would have
us go!

If Mme. Gould marries Prince Helle de
Sagan, she will lose something like \$5,000.
It seems that too bad; especially in view
of the fact that she will gain something
like nothing.

There are more Franklin Pierce
Adamses in Wonderful Washington to-
day than there are cross-eyed blonds in
Royal Richmond, and red-nosed widows
in Hollering Houston, collectively!

The price of meat has been raised
again. There appears to be no limit in
the game the beef trust plays.

Now, if that had been an octopus after
Senator Davis when he hiked for his
Little Rock office somewhat precipi-
tately ahead of us. It takes all their pay
the Senator would have stood his ground
like a patriot, and swatted the varmint
on the head lead hard.

Admiral Evans issued a statement sus-
taining Mr. Henry Reuter's criticisms of
the navy, and almost immediately re-
tired to a hospital. Naturally, he wanted
to be where he may be promptly looked
after when the blow falls.

For the benefit of those government
clerks who haven't had their salaries
raised, we cite the fact that peaches are
quoted in the markets today at \$3 per
dozen, as against \$2.50 this time last
year. Every little bit helps, of course.

An Aurora (Ill.) man was recently
drowned in mud. Curiously enough, too,
he wasn't running for an office!

An Indiana man died recently at the
age of seventy-three, leaving behind him
a statement that he never had a pain in
his life. Evidently, he never had the
pleasure of meeting one of those gentle-
men who always has the forthcoming
elections all figured out; any of them
would have given him a pain.

The Columbia State can see through a
millionaire with a hole in it; it looks like
Bryan to the State.

Because we called it "a Democratic"
newspaper, the Chattanooga Star says we
are entitled to another guess. Of course,
desiring to be as good-natured as pos-
sible, our next guess will be "plutocratic."

"Signs are multiplying that the Popu-
lists this year, as usual, will be opposed
to everything in sight," says the Balti-
more Sun. Oh, well; several years ago
they were opposed to everything in sight,
and in favor of a number of things out
of sight. But they have lived to see the
day when their erstwhile out-of-sight pro-
gram has come to be pretty much the
whole thing.

The man who killed the goose that laid
the golden eggs has always been ranked
as one of the prime idiots in history.
What are we to think of people who are
nowadays killing the hens that lay the 20-
cent-a-dozen eggs?

That Michigan man who ate three elec-
tric light bulbs with suicidal intent evi-
dently wanted to make his finish as
shocking as possible.

"Hope springs eternal in the human
breast," said Pope. Chester Gillette could
not make up his mind to issue an ante-
mortem confession, he had to wait until
the good ministers to make known the fact
with certainty that no legal mistake was
made in his execution.

We fear the police courts of Arkansas
do not appreciate a real hero. One of
them cruelly fined Senator "Jeff" Davis
\$25 for "disorderly conduct" on the streets
of Little Rock, when, as the Senator
himself admits, he was only trying to
defend himself against attempted "as-
saultation."

"A man's debts may prove his worth,"
says Mr. Theodore Shonts, agent the
Duc de Chaulnes' unpaid tailor's bill.
To be sure; sometimes, also, they cause
his creditors to look up Bradstreet's and
Dun's to prove his pa-in-law's worth.

That Korean who killed D. W. Stevens
in San Francisco will plead "insanity."
Evidently, an up-to-the-minute American
lawyer has been engaged for his defense.

"We don't like to question the effective-
ness of the Kansas prohibition laws, but
it certainly looks funny to find a nine-
teen-foot snake there," says the Chicago
Post. We don't know, of course, never
having found a nineteen-foot snake there;
and if the Post ever did, it does well not
to question the effectiveness of the State's
prohibition laws!

Getting Tired of Jeff.

Hasn't "Jeff" Davis learned his lesson
yet? Doesn't he know by this time that
the people are sick of his continual abuse,
nauseated with his billingsgate, weary
of his buncombe and balderdash, con-
temptuous of his insufferable vanity, and
revolted at the presumption that they
must elect the candidates who represent
his views, that a man can hold office
whose candidacy "Jeff" Davis has vet-
ted, and that the State must be put in
the hollow of his hand, a hand that is
soiled and besmirched by the abuse of
the power that the trusting people of this
State have confided to him, but yet insat-
iably grasps for more power?

Old Truth Confirmed.

From the New York Evening Post.
The truth that, when two freestible
forces meet, conditions remain as they
are, is once more confirmed. The Presi-
dent and the Kaiser have differed, and
Dr. Hill is to go to Berlin as originally
intended.

"Democrat" Newly Defined.

From the Kansas City Journal.
David B. Hill gives the answer to that
tough old conundrum, What is a Demo-
crat? He says it is one A Democrat,
then, is a bald-headed man who is out-
riggered by his consent.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

FULL DETAILS.

I think I'll sing
A song of spring
And eulogize the buds;
Approve the breeze
And praise the trees
In all their verdant duds.

I'll mention make
As to the lake
Where tiny ducklings play;
Describe the swans
In glowing words
And laudatory way.

And it would seem
While on this theme
Assuredly most meet
To not forget
The clouds of jet
Or overlook the sleet.

His Guess.

"And man who's men in pie-shaped
cape?" inquired the girl who was making
her first visit aboard ship.
"They, I presume, are the chorus," an-
swered her companion, whose knowledge
of nautical matters was also rather vague.

Old Habits.

"Have you some short cake?"
"We have; and each place contains six
gorgeous, unrivaled berries. Six-count
them—six."
"Try man, you were not always a
waiter?"
"No, sir; I used to be press agent for a
circus."

The Soda Season.

"John," asked the druggist, "have you
shaved the ice?"
"Yes."
"Then manufacture these pineapples and
we'll be ready for him."

Haughty.

Money talks; no doubt of this.
People say.
But oftentimes it talks in a dis-
dainful way.

Timely Warning.

"I have discontinued your paper on ac-
count of the editorial this morning."
"Better subscribe again at once," ad-
vised the editor. "There will be another
editorial to-morrow that will make you
want to discontinue the paper."

Palpably Agitated.

"He's thinking our proposition over."
"Think he'll invest?"
"I'm afraid not. I could see him shudder
as he thought."

Those Foolish Questions.

"What are you going to wear to the
party to-night?" inquired Mr. Averageman
pleasantly.
"My own gown," answered Mrs. Averageman.
Then silence reigned.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Accounted For.

Naturally she turned to her husband for
information.
"Why are so many of the police men-
tioned as plain clothes men?" she asked.
"I suppose," he answered, "that they're
like the rest of us. It takes all their pay
to keep their wives from being plain
clothes women."

The Oklahoma man who claims to have
found a snake in a can of molasses should
have the fluid analyzed. Chances are it
wasn't molasses.

A Sign.

"Do you think the morals of the country
are getting better?"
"Of course they are. When a Congress-
man wants to make money now he re-
signs."

The Quality of Reasoning.

"I have one advantage over the numis-
matist," remarked Codger. "See that
coin?"

He held up an ordinary twenty.
"Now, a numismatist wouldn't call that
rare, would he?" he went on. "It would
be a common token. Well, it's mighty
rare with me."

When a judge, at a salary of \$17,500,
cannot afford to stay on the bench of
the old favorite, "Whither are we drifting?"
is legitimately called into action again.

As It Isn't.

Immigration officials stopped the trav-
eler at the dock and asked his business.
"I am arrive in pursuance of my agree-
ment to marry with Meese Flossy Gold-
top," said the stranger.
"Surely France for you," replied the
chief inquirer. "Aliens under contract
are barred. You'll find a nice detention
pen at the left. Next!"

Millionaires are adapted to lives of di-
plomacy because it takes a diplomat to
become a millionaire.

Confusion of Terms.

Woman had decided to stand white-
robed about the polls at Chicago so that
voters would have to pass through a lane
of them.
The minority leader, John Sharp Wil-
liams, had been trying to get the Speak-
er's eye, and finally succeeded.

Now, John Sharp is small of stature,
but with a large voice, very easily heard
in a hubbub.

ENCOURAGING ANARCHY.

Responsibility of Sensational Press
for Envy and Hatred.

From the Baltimore Sun.
We believe no injustice or exaggeration
is involved in the suggestion that if an-
archy and "militant anarchism" succeed
in gaining a foothold on American soil
their success will be due largely to the
aid which they receive from a certain
class of journals in this country. Meet-
ings of the "unemployed" are of not un-
common occurrence in London. The
English are certainly as law-abiding as
the New Yorkers, and detest rioting and
turmoil as intensely as the most con-
servative New Yorkers. The London po-
lice force is as vigilant, as quick to sup-
press disorder, as the New York police-
men. Yet demagogues in London
parade the unemployed or of any of the
discontented classes meet with little
interference. "Orators" speak their
minds freely without molestation. The
police attend, but only to prevent violence.
The English theory is that it is better to
allow an open demonstration of dissatis-
faction with the existing order than, by
suppressing it, to give rise to a more
severe repressive measure, to intensify
grievances and to encourage secret meet-
ings of the discontented. London news-
papers exercise commendable discretion
in reporting such demonstrations. They
do not publish the names of prominent
Englishmen who have succeeded in poli-
tics or in business and the professions,
and intimate that their methods extenu-
ate, if they do not justify, the murder-
ous activities of anarchists. English
journalism may be dull, according to our
notions, but it certainly cannot be ac-
cused of any lack of regard for the wel-
fare of the English people.

Does the Best He Can.

Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

The Weather.

From the Portland Oregonian.
Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand
because he doesn't put the great mass
of predatory wealth in the peniten-
tiary; on the other, for usurpation of the
powers of Congress and the courts.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Tail, commanding in appearance, fine

physique, all typical of the man who has
spent much time in the Western country,
is Senator Francis Emory Warren, of
Wyoming. Though born in New Eng-
land, the forty years
spent in the open
West shows itself in
the make-up of the
Wyoming Senator.

He was born in
Massachusetts, in
1847. After receiving
an education in the
public schools and at
academy, he enlisted
in the Forty-ninth
Massachusetts Regi-
ment of Infantry and
served as a private
and noncommissioned
officer until that
regiment was mustered
out of service.

His gallantry on the
battlefield was mark-
ed by a silver medal
aboard one of our battle ships, Sims, af-
ter regarding a poorly graduated sight
bar, turned to an officer and said: "The
man who marked that bar ought to be
shot dead—and then not buried."

Sims has been a successful leader. He
tore down a system of gunnery which at
the best was uncertain. He proved that
guns, properly made, were weapons of
absolute precision. For his assistance he
received the Medal of Honor, and was
elected to the Senate.

After the war, Mr. Warren engaged in
farming and stock raising in his native
State, but in 1888 moved to Wyoming,
where he continued his live stock and
real estate operations. His sheep raising
is his special line. He entered politics
when thirty years old and was president of
the Wyoming legislature. He was ap-
pointed governor of the State by Presi-
dent Arthur, and President Cleveland re-
moved him.